German Prisoners of War on the Docks at Marseille

STERLING HEILIG, The Sunday Star's Special Correspondent in France, Visits Soldiers Who Were Captured in Battle—How the French Republic Treats Her War Prisoners.



PRISONERS' PARCELS POST OFFICE AT MARSEILLE DOCKS.

before the war. It is hot in Marseille in July, but the breeze at portholes is toss-up between cabin privacy and hammocks on the deck-a quantity of of sacking. The French let them do it. Why not? The French simply can't be

M. Adrien Artaud, president of the Marseille chamber of commerce, put his private automobile at our disposition. Up and down the vast extent of the docks we rode, guided by a French contremaitre (foreman) with a military permission and a list of German prisoners working in the various ships, sheds,

loading foodstuffs nine Germans, in the shade, cleaned dried lentils with a hand-winnower. "It is for their own cooks," explained the contremaitre. Their movements were deliberate and labor-saving. Turn the crank two minutes, and a husky boy relieyes. and peer inside, to see if a stone has got into the cogs. Stop again, politely, not to blow dust on the visitors. Their own feldwebel (non-commisstoned officer serving as officer), erect. stiff, tight, in the well-brushed remains of his uniform, keeps them moving with his silent eye. The jolly and whis-kered French sergeant, his companion, doesn't care whether they work or not. This lot is jobbed out to the Marseille chamber of commerce at 8 cents per day per man pocket-money, and sched-

Eight Cents a Day for Pocket Money, Plenty of Soap and Water and Four Meals a Day. The German Chef Who Worked in a Chicago Hotel Until His Country Called Him-Three Thousand Prisoners Sleep on an Ocean Liner-The Orchestra.

Marseille, in the full enlowment of home cooking, are thin and dried-up in comparison with the Germans.
"How they do wash up." I exclaimed.
"A crowd of Germans were unloading coal, and there was always a string coal, and there was always a string of them hefore the washing place with a "It is their right," refuled the contrematire of the prisoners. It has never been of the prisoners. It has never been done for French coal heavers.

Two bunches of Germans, further and an order of the prisoners. It has never been for the prisoners and the prisoners of the prisoners. It has never been for the prisoners are the prisoners and the prisoners are the prisoners and the prisoners are the prisoners of the prisoners. It has never been for the prisoners are the prisoners are the prisoners and the prisoners are the prisoners are under rule, not free men like. There must have been 200 cultivators, planters, reapers, etc. Suddenly, in the twa at home in Germany. The prisoners is the prisoners in the p

der heart."
"Not so," replied the contremaitre.
"It's the French way, not to abuse."
At this moment, you understand, the docks of Marseille are simply gorged with merchandise. Mountains of packing cases incumber the sheds, heavy loaded barges clutter the entrance to slips and the maze of railroad tracks is crowded with box cars, half filled. It is a filled to be a filled to to town to take the orders from families, and we sent the stuff by parcel post to many families, and we sent the stuff by parcel post to many families, and we sent the stuff by parcel post to many families, and we sent the stuff by parcel post to many families, and we sent the stuff by parcel post to many families, and we sent the stuff by parcel post to many families, and we sent the stuff by parcel post to many families, and we sent the stuff by parcel post to many families, and we sent the stuff by parcel post to many families, and sausages, meat

Special Correspondence of The Star.

MARNEILLE, France, July 20, 1916.

The French courtesy.

The French court

Tranquilly, they poured their wine in his hands, beside a wine jug.

frames, boxes of colors, medicines, books, instruments of precision. The mass runs to socks, shirts, knit jackets, etc. There was a crate of round yellow cheeses and a hundred wooden boxes apparently containing food delicacies.

The German head clerk, a feldwebel The German head clerk, a feldwebel, brightened to see neutrals. All crave to expand in heart talk, to get past the barrier of blank, impersonal courtesy behind which the French conceal their nausea and disapproval. The feldwebel was not long.

was not long.
"My son," he was soon murmuring.
"He is learning cabinet making and house finishing, at Carlsruhe. He is a good boy. I just received a letter from him. Listen * * *"

The French contremaitre was chatting with the French sergeant on guard. Neither paid attention.

HOTEL BEFORE THE WAR. HE IS NOW A PRISONER OF WAR AT

GERMAN CHEF WHO PRESIDED OVER KITCHENS OF A CHICAGO

MARSEILLE.

"Brags of his son, hein? You should see my son, a boy of only fifteen, who has studied English six months with the Jesuits, right here in the free school at Marseille. They're the best teachers, after all, the Jesuits, and The chef joilied him.

"My son can read blue prints," conteachers, after all, the Jesuits, and "She's all right. You get letters, tinued the feldwebel. "I wanted him to they're back now as civilians, Yester.

specialize on cabinet making, interior decoration and colors. It would give him three artistic trades."

He sighed lugubriously.
"What's the matter?" I asked.

day he translated a bill of lading so well that the official interpreter found nothing to correct."

He had heard every word. Regularily, visitors ought not to talk to pris-

"Taxes," was his answer. "Taxes, taxes, taxes, taxes! The fatherland will be buried in taxes!"

And he, like Franz, relapsed into tours of inspection. Did he imagine us oners of war unless they be delegated by the American, Spanish, Swisa,

was engaged in stringing a guitar.
"He's the leader of their orchestra,"
whispered the French contremaitre.

whispered the French contremative.
"He can play any instrument and is a
famous chef d'orchestre at Dresden.
He don't work."

The musical prodigy was patiently
cheering up a worried brother, occupied
in making a pretense to polish brasses.

"My wife," the worried one was saying, "she is sick at home in Leipzig and she can't draw out our money from the Municipal Savings Bank-2,800 marks hard saving in the Municipal Savings Bank! Was ever such a thing heard of in Germany! She can's draw them out!"

leader, with tranquil authority.

"I say she can't. "Ive got a letter from her. They've subscribed to the war loan for her without asking her permission. Cursed war and war loan!" "Braten, briet, gebraten," said the musician. "Think of your Sunday din-

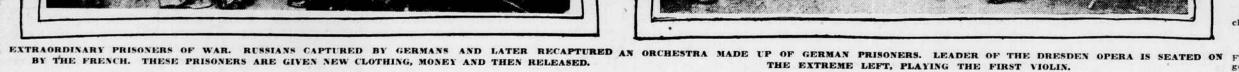
guitar.
"I'll sing," he said. In a rich baritone, with robust art, he gave the Uhlans morning song of "Morgenroth"—the dawn, the "morning red."

The melancholy boy joined in the

And tears were rolling down thei cheeks as they sang

"Morgenroth, morgenroth." "Saperpipolette!" murmured the French contremaiter, "name of a little good man!" STERLING HEILIG.





Artificial Respiration to Revive Persons Apparently Dead From Drowning

water piles up, and often people are be- luminating gas. lieved to be dead when taken from the

nave thought of sucking the bad air out.

Real progress in attempts to resuscitate the apparently drowned began in the year 1855. An English physician renceived that none of the efforts then in the endeavored to induce respiration, but attempted to get water out of the victim's lungs and restore bodily heat. Among the absurd practices was one by which a physician introduced tobacco smoke into the intestines.

The new method, called the Hall method after its originator, was founded on the fact that an apparently drowned person's lungs had little, if any, water in them and that bodily heat would return with the breathing. The important thing is to gently force air out and in the lungs, and do it at once, not waiting to remove the body, except where freezing is likely. This

T this season of the year, when, despits the many cautions and safeguards given the swimmer, a long list of fatalities in the piles up, and often people are believed to be dead when taken from the



E ARLY Attempts to Resuscitate by Blowing Breath Into the Lungs and Later by Forcing Air Into Them by Bellows Have Been Discontinued-The Schafer and Silvester Methods-Report of the United States Coast Guard Service and the Investigations of a Commission Appointed to Select the Best Method.

youths and children on account of the youths and children on account of the danger to internal organs.

Tight clothing should be loosened, especially around the neck and waist, and all persons kept back to allow plenty of air to get to the patient. Except in freezing weather the treatment should be applied out of doors with the face toward the wind. There is no way as yet of knowing the content of the with the face toward the wind. There is no way, as yet, of knowing just where suspended animation leaves off and death begins, so the motto of the rescuers should be: "Don't give up."

To illustrate the importance of keeping at the artificial respiration, even after the body becomes blue and the arms are stiff, the following cases on record in the United States coast guard service, where the rules require a four-hour endeavor on all cases, are of interest.

April 3, 1890. Josephine Gortski, aged eight, was resuscitated by the Grind-ston City station, great lakes, after re-maining in the water twenty-five

minutes.

April 14, 1899, F. Zimmerman, aged fifty-two, after remaining in the water thirty minutes, was resuscitated by the Ilwaco Beach station crew.

In 1912 the American Medical Asso-



respiration must be resumed. Keep the person dry and comfortable, with plenty of covers to keep him warm, using hot stones on the pit of the stomach, under the armpits, at the soles of the feet and between the legs. Give stimulants, such as strong coffee or aromatic spirits of ammonia, and encourage sleep. Perfect rest must be insisted upon for two or three days and the danger of lung congestion guarded against. Should there be difficulty in breathing the artificial method of respiration must again be used. Trical engineering, Harvard University, and ease of performance, larger ventually and Dr. Elihu Thomson, electrician, the subject's arms are drawn forward), absence of trouble from the tongue falling back and blocking the air passages, and little danger of injuring the Silvester are greater simplicity care is exercised." AMERICAN BALL PLAYERS

ciation, the National Electric Light Special Correspondence of The Star.

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Association and the American Institute
of Electrical Engineers appointed representatives to decide upon the merits
of the Silvester and the Schafer methods of artificial respiration. This commission on resuscitation was composed
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Company and the batsman he runs a couple
of steps, brings up his arm from behind, a long, stiff-armed sweep, and
lets the ball go, putting the "twist"
on with his wrist and fingers when
his hand and arm are perpendicular.
He gets great speed and accuracy that
way, but perhaps not as much as that
of the base ball player. A competition between the best of the English bombthrowers would be an interesting
thing.

The bomb-thrower must be a good
judge of distance and time. A hand
grenade has attached to it a device
which starts the fuse going just before the bomb is thrown. The grenade,
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trequired a man at each member, using both hands, to work them while artificial respiration was being practive minutes, and, after nine hours of work by life-savers under the leadership of Capt. Herbert M. Knowles, superintendent of the third life-saving district, was revived. Capt. Knowles stated that Mooney was purple and the stated that Mooney was purple and the muscles of his arms were so stiff that sciences.

THE MOVEMENT IN ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION TO TAKE IN GOOD AIR. It required a man at each member, using both hands, to work them while direction was being practive artificial respiration was being practiced.

Of course, some people are in such a object of the department of physiology. Harvard University: Dr. Yandeled. There is keen rivalry in a base ball. There is keen rivalry in the way they were accustowed to which was like they throw with the way they were accustomed to which was like they throw a base ball. There is keen rivalry in the work systems. It will be interesting to substitute of the department of physiology and pharmacology in the way they were accustomed to, which was like they throw with they was like they throw in the way they were accustomed to which was like they throw at home.

Western Reserve University: Dr. Yandeled. Henderson, professor of physiology. Age University: Dr. S. J. Melzer, believe the was seven that the person is settla alive and can be resuscitated if the work is ought to command a war price abroad. The work is to which was like they throw with the way they were accustomed to which was like they throw they was been professor of surgery. Professor of surgery. Western Reserve University: Dr. S. J. Melzer, believe a base ball. There is keen rivalry in a base ball. There is keen rivalry in the way they were accustomed to which was like they throw to which was like they throw at home.

Such Table 1 Provided Table 1 Provided

lished behind the lines and men are trained to throw the deadly missiles, taught to get great distance and accurately to time a bomb or grenade so that it will burst in the most effective manner. As much attention is given to teaching a man how to use bombs as to teaching him how to use a rifle. A bomber is a specialist and it isn't every one that can become one. Fine physique is the first requisite.

If America ever goes to war she will have to have her bombing squads, and already there is a fertile field for recruiting. It would be among the professional base ball players of the country. In the British army the cricket players have taken the lead in bombing. Until the Canadians introduced a new system of throwing hand grenades the British army's method was that of the cricket player, who throws the ball in a manner quite different from that of a base ball player.

which is about the size of a base ball, but weighs three times as much, is a globe of thin metals, packed with high explosive. A bomber in a trench takes a grenade in hand, adjusts the proper second throws his bomb. Ordinarily the fuses are set to explode the bomb in five or seven seconds. Often bombers are so expert that they wait until at fraction of a second before throwing, so that they will get the burst of the bomb in air just as it enters the enemy trench. It is dangerous business, and those who are too good at it are a source of irritation to their comrades. Too much time, however, cannot be given. It is on record that many bombs have fallen into a trench, been picked up and thrown back where they came from before exploding. A ball player would be good at that, too, being quick of eye, hand and foot.

War Reasoning.